# ON SOME OLD-WORLD AGARISTIDAE (LEPID.).

## By KARL JORDAN.

(With 2 text-figures.)

## 1. Mimeusemia econia hedya subsp. nov.

्रंप. Abdomen black above and at sides, not banded with yellow, underside with broad yellow stripe from base to yellow apical tuft. Segment I of foretarsus yellow, the other segments black, with white apical spot; mid- and hindtars black with indication of white scaling at tips of segments.

Wings as in M. e. econia Hamps. 1900 (from Christmas Island, in the Tring collection also from West Bali); the spots of the forewing purer white and as a rule a little larger, especially the median spot, which is not transverse, but irregularly rounded.

Anal sternite of  $\eth$  dilated at some distance from apex; harpe a moderately curved pointed hook, which is somewhat broader in middle than in M. e. econia.

Hab. West Celebes : Goenong Rangkoenan, Paloe, 900 ft., xi.36 (J. P. H. Kalis), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

### 2. Mimeusemia limbata sp. nov.

Upperside of wings black. Forewing with the usual metallic markings; a short subbasal streak below cell and a larger one along hindwing, a narrow diffuse streak above M² and a broader one below M² and a marginal border about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. broad from apex to tornus chestnut-red; a small subcostal dot near base, an antemedian oblique spot touching base of M², 5–6 mm. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. broad, a small spot in upper angle of cell, and a discal spot somewhat larger than antemedian one, 6 mm. long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm. broad, neither reaching costal margin nor M², creamy white. Fringe white at apex of wing and above tornus. —On hindwing a rounded costal spot outside apex of cell,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long and  $3-3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. broad, and a larger patch in front of abdominal margin white, this patch entering cell, distally rounded, longest posteriorly (about 8 mm.), the extreme base and the fringe of abdominal margin remaining black; fringe of distal margin white at apex and before tornus, mixed white and black in between.

On underside the white markings larger than above; the chestnut colouring absent; hindwing with a white basal subcostal streak.

Anal sternum of  $\Im$  much narrower than in M. econia; harpe longer, more abruptly curved, on the whole somewhat narrower, but less pointed.

Length of forewing: 311, 211.5 mm.

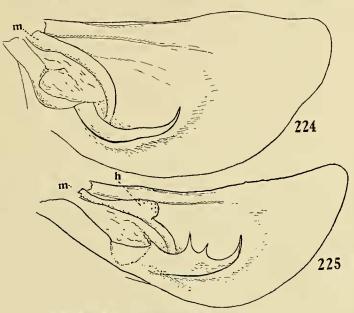
*Hab.* West Celebes: hinterland of Paloe Bay, Lindoe, 3700 ft., iv.37 (J. P. A. Kalis), 1  $\circlearrowleft$ , 1  $\circlearrowleft$ .

## 3. Mimeusemia eumelas Jord. 1912 (text-fig. 224).

A small collection of Heterocera acquired by the late Lord Rothschild from M. E. Le Moult and labelled Toeelo, Halmaheira, contains a series of 15 Mimeusemia which, at first sight, look as if they all belonged to one somewhat variable species. On closer inspection two of the specimens prove to be different in the palpus, pattern, and genitalia. These two are a subspecies of Mimeusemia simplex Lucas 1891, and the other 13 are Mimeusemia eumelas Jord., described

from a 3 and a 9 from Halmaheira in Seitz, Macrolep. xi, p. 18, pl. 3, f. (1912), as M. simplexeumelas. The present material proves eumelas to be a separate species.

In pattern M. eumelas is distinguished from M. simplex by the white colouring of the frons occupying less space than the black central scaling, the white stripes of the thorax being thinner, the third segment of the palpus entirely black, in the 3 elongate-



Text-Fig. 224.—Mimeusemia eumelas. Text-Fig. 225.—Mimeusemia simplex buruensis.

elliptical, not ovate as in the Moluccan subspecies of M. simplex, segment II entirely black on outside, without white scaling externally at apex, the creamy band on upperside of forewing narrow, not quite reaching to  $M^2$ , but frequently followed by an isolated spot below  $M^2$ , fringe of hindwing entirely white, the proximal scales not being black as in M. simplex. Anal tergite of  $\mathcal{S}$  broader in lateral aspect, but more sharply pointed; the long sternum divided as in M. simplex, broader, the sides not incurved, and the teeth of the apical area more numerous and shorter. Clasper (text-fig. 224) much broader than in M. simplex; harpe a simple, slender, sharply pointed hook devoid of the teeth, projecting upward from dorsal margin in M. simplex (text-fig. 225, M. s. buruensis Jord. 1912); the basal median fold (m) without the rounded hump (h) of M. simplex. The two projections of penis-sheath without brush of bristles.

#### 4. Argyrolepidia aequalis repens subsp. nov.

Q. Nearest to A. a. aequalis Walk. 1864, but hindwing with one small white central spot. Dorso-lateral stripe of segment II of palp deeper orange; white borders of abdominal segments narrow, on upperside little more than indications

of bands, on underside distinct, but much narrower than the black portions of the segments.

On underside the blue markings small as on upperside, except the discal spots of hindwing, which are about as large as in A. a. aequalis; on forewing the white dot in cell and the discal band somewhat broader than above; the white central spot of hindwing truncate on proximal side, size about  $2\frac{1}{3} \times 3$  mm.

Length of forewing: 24 mm., width 14 mm.

Hab. Halmaheira: Toeelo, 1  $\circlearrowleft$  received from M. E. Le Moult.